

death. Mr. Luehmann was a man of good education and high intelligence. He displayed great interest in botany, and for many years made the preliminary identifications of specimens for Baron von Mueller, becoming an authority on the Eucalypts and Acacias. His great assistance was acknowledged by Baron von Mueller in the preface to the "Key to the System of Victorian Plants." In the early days of the Club, before the institution of the *Naturalist*, he contributed papers on the Eucalypts and Acacias. In 1896, on the death of Baron von Mueller, he was appointed Curator of the National Herbarium, and afterwards became Government Botanist. During late years he contributed several descriptions of plants to the Club's proceedings, in addition to a most interesting paper, "Observations on pre-Linnean Botanists" (*Vict. Nat.*, xv., p. 50), in which he called attention to the many valuable botanical works in the Herbarium Library. He was one of the earliest Victorian Fellows of the Linnean Society of London, and was greatly esteemed by his colleagues and acquaintances. He was twice married, and leaves a widow and young family. His funeral at the Melbourne Cemetery, on Saturday afternoon, the 19th November, was largely attended by his compatriots, with whom he was very popular, and by fellow-members of the Field Naturalists' Club.

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#### NOTES ON HESPERIDÆ DESCRIBED BY MABILLE AND REPUTED TO BE AUSTRALIAN.

By G. A. WATERHOUSE, B.Sc., F.E.S., AND R. E. TURNER.

(Read before *Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria*, 10th October, 1904.)

M. P. MABILLE has, during the last twenty-five years, published many incomplete descriptions of species of this family, most of which are simply supplied with the locality Australia, or even Australia (?). When a catalogue of the Rhopalocera of Australia was published last year by one of us, we did not know that these descriptions were available in Australia. We have lately obtained copies of them, and as a result are able to show that six species cannot be referred to Australia at all; three we can definitely sink as synonyms of older species, and four others we can sink, though with less certainty, thus relieving our lists of a number of worthless names. The remaining species appear to us to be so poorly described that we can hope for certainty only when fresh descriptions are given, if, indeed, the types are in existence to redescribe. As one sample of the worthless work of this author, we find that in the present year he describes a species from which the antennæ and palpi were missing, from Australia, with no more definite indication of locality.

*Corone ismenoides*, Pet. Nouv., ii., p. 205, 1878.—The late Mr.

L. de Nicéville wrote us that he had seen the type and that it was identical with *Pamphila ulama*, Butler, which is the female of *Erynnis sperthias*, Felder.

*Pamphila reactivita*, Mab., Petit. Nouv., ii., p. 237, 1878, described from Celebes and Australia (?), is now given in Wystman's "Genera Insectorum, Hesperidæ" (p. 141), by Mabilles as simply Celebes, and consequently leaves our lists.

*Hesperilla eacalis*, Mab., Contes Rendus Soc. Ent. Belg., vol. xxvii., 1883, p. lxiii., Australia (male, female), is a synonym of *Baracus vittatus*, Felder, a common hill species in Ceylon, and certainly not Australian.

*Carystus vallis*, l.c., p. lx., New Holland.—The description agrees very well with the female of *Hesperilla doubledayi*, Felder, but, considering the genus used, and that no indication is given of size or sex, we can only sink the name, with some doubt.

*Pamphila impar*, l.c., p. lxvi., one female from Australia or Oceania. The description is extremely vague and poor, and the locality is too doubtful for us to retain the name on our lists.

*Hypoleucis indusiata*, p. cxiii., *Pamphila nox*, p. clxviii., *Proteides leucopogon*, p. cxi., *op. cit.*, vol. xxxv., 1891, are all described from Victoria. These are African species, and the name Victoria refers to the old mission station of that name on the Cameroon coast.

*Hesperilla atrax*, l.c., p. lxxxi., Australia.—This is undoubtedly the female *H. compacta*, Butl. (*scepticalis*, Rosenstock).

*Hesperilla saxula*, l.c., p. lxxxi., Cooktown.—Mabilles now gives the locality as Costa Rica! (See Wystman's "Genera Insectorum, Hesperidæ," p. 132).

*Hesperilla melissa*, l.c., p. lxxxi. (male, female), Sydney.—The male is probably intended for male *H. compacta*, Butl., with which the description agrees very well as to the size and upper side, but we cannot feel any certainty about this identification.

*Hesperilla satulla*, l.c., p. lxxxii. (female), Cooktown, is a synonym of *H. croceus*, Miskin.

*Pamphila neocles*, l.c., p. clxxvii., Cooktown, we think we rightly identify as *Apaustus lascivia*, Rosenstock.

*Pamphila sigida*, l.c., p. clxxvii., Australia, is almost certainly *Hesperilla fulgida*, Miskin.

*Pamphila lagon*, l.c., p. clxxxii., Cooktown, we cannot recognize.

*Tagiades australiensis*, l.c., p. lxxii., is identical with *T. gamelia*, Miskin, which we think doubtfully identical with *T. janetta*, Butler.

*Toxidia thyrrhus*, l.c., p. lxxx., Cooktown.—Though a male is described, the description would do fairly well for the female of *H. bathrophora*, Meyrick and Lower. Mabilles is careful to avoid any mention of the presence or otherwise of a discal stigma in this description, as well as in all others noticed in this paper.